



CO2 effekten er overvurderet

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CO₂ effekten er overvurderet

Jens Olaf Pepke Pedersen



















INDLAND

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BILLUND ESBJERG HADERSLEV KOLDING SØNDERBORG

Flypassagerer skal betale for CO2-forurening

Forurening eller
Plantegødning?



385 ppm



535 ppm



685 ppm



835 ppm



VIDEN 15.06.13 kl. 13:42



Sahara-ørkenen. Foto: Manoocher Deghati/AP

Forskere: Klimaændringer skaber grønnere jord

Verdens stepper er blevet grønnere siden 1982 på grund af CO2-udslip, siger australske forskere.

Mange af jordens ørkener og savanner er blevet grønnere de seneste 30 år, siger australske forskere. Hvis de har ret, strider det imod tidligere advarsler om, at klimaændringer vil føre til mere tørke.

Forskere har længe haft en formodning om, at øget koncentration af drivhusgassen CO2 i atmosfæren vil virke som en form for kunstgødning på jordens planteliv.

Dette bliver nu bekræftet af økologen Ronald Donohue og hans kolleger i forskningsorganisationen CSIRO i Canberra, Australien.

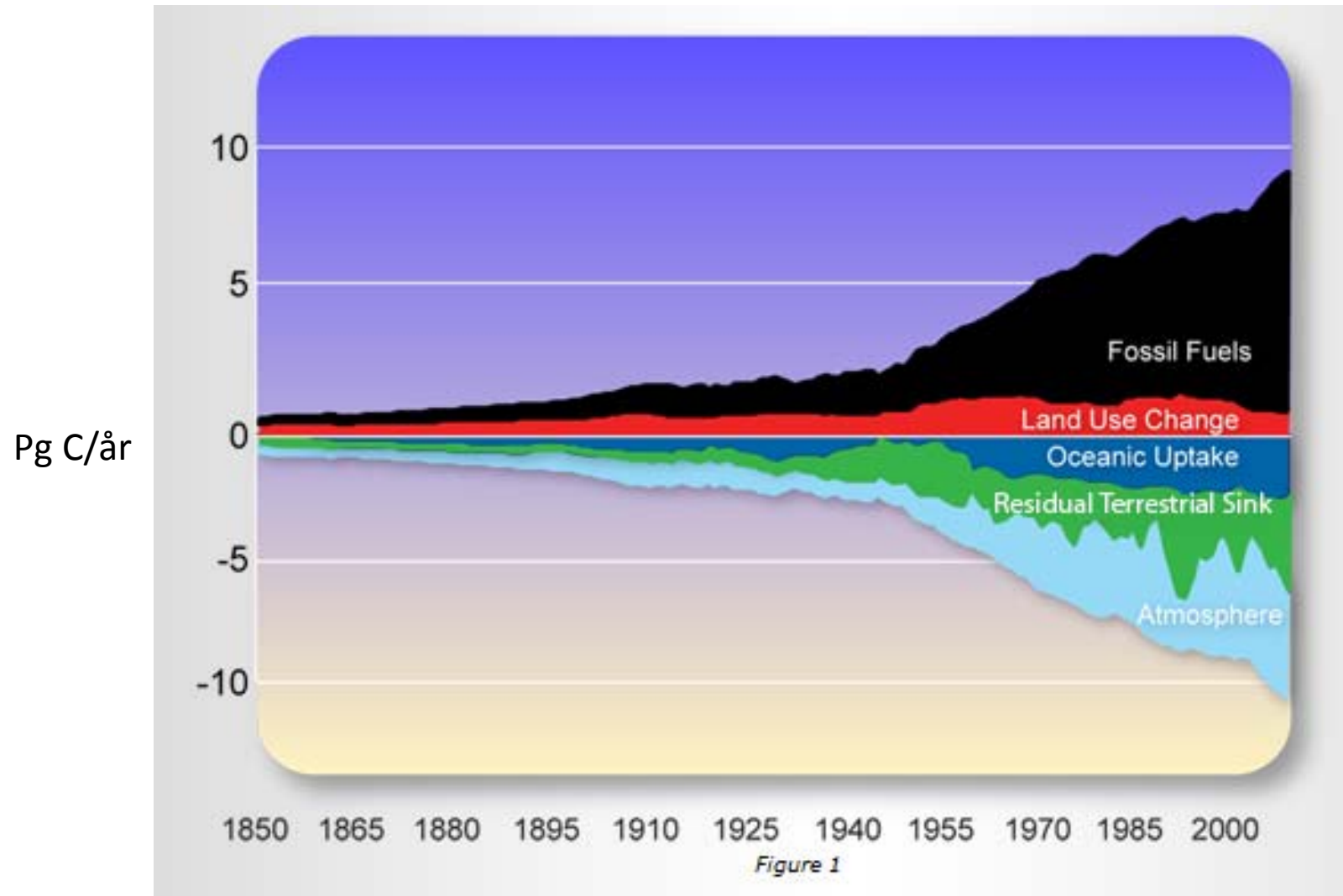
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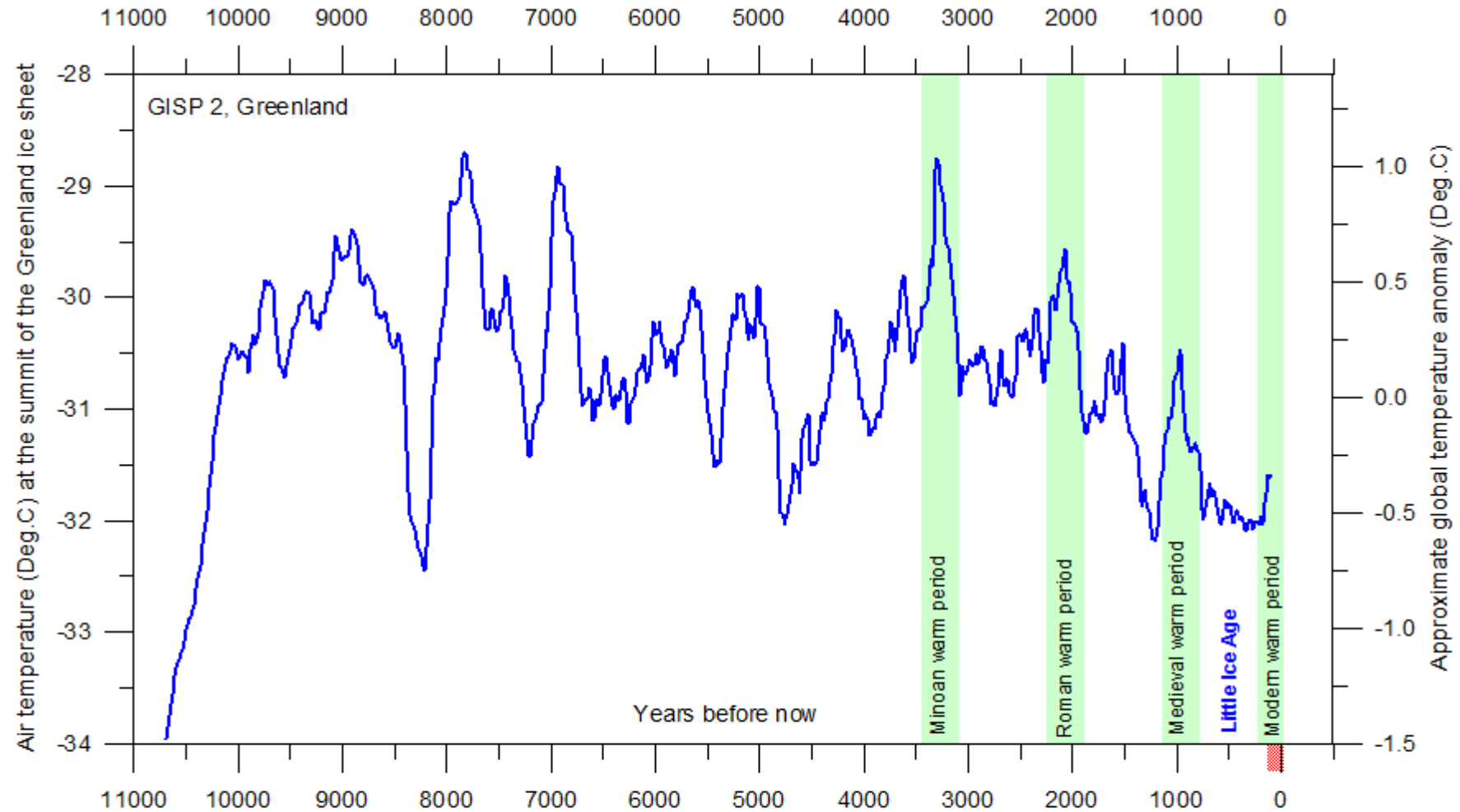
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Biosfæren optager kulstof



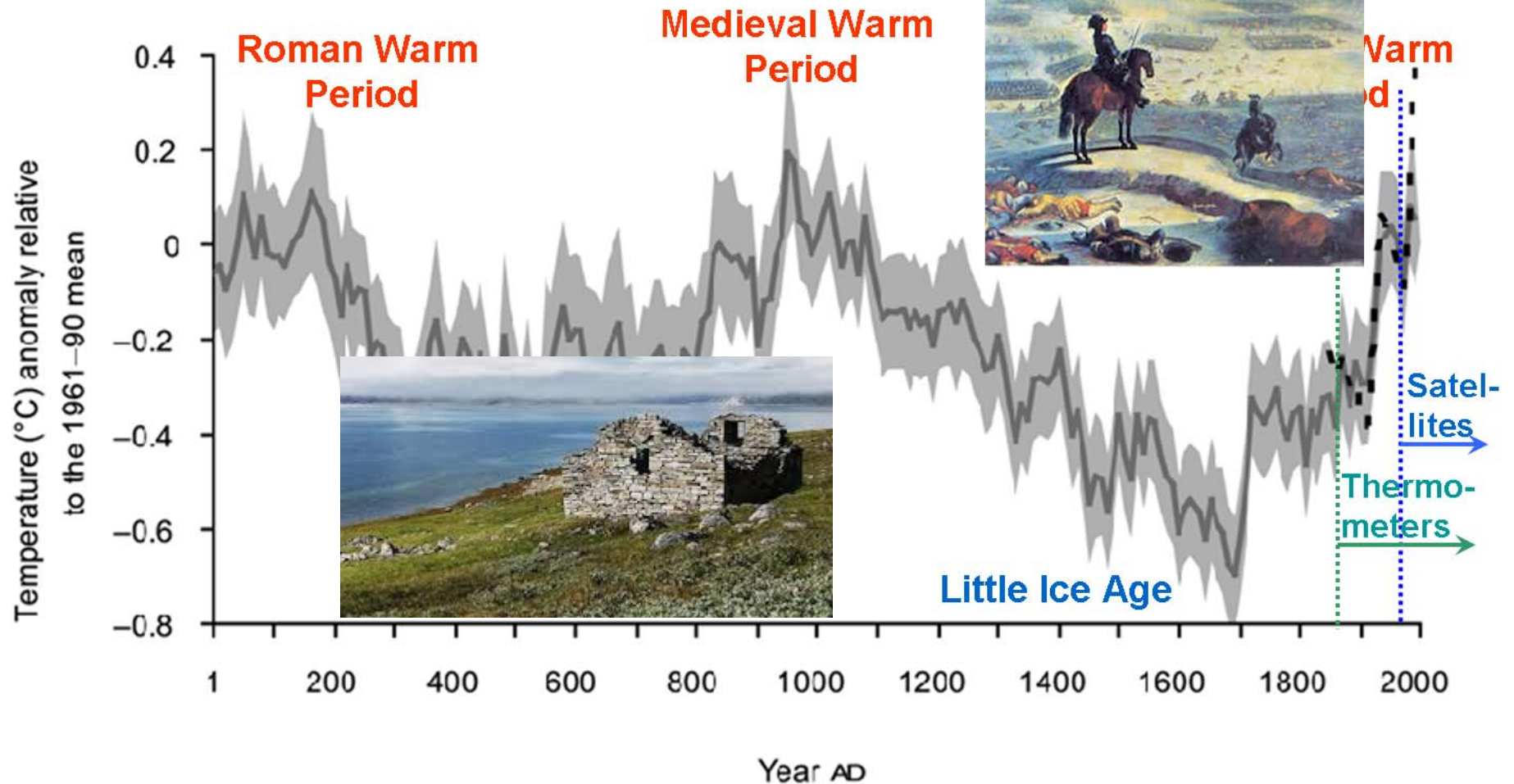
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Klimaændringer siden istiden



Alley (2000) Greenland air temperature (GISP2)

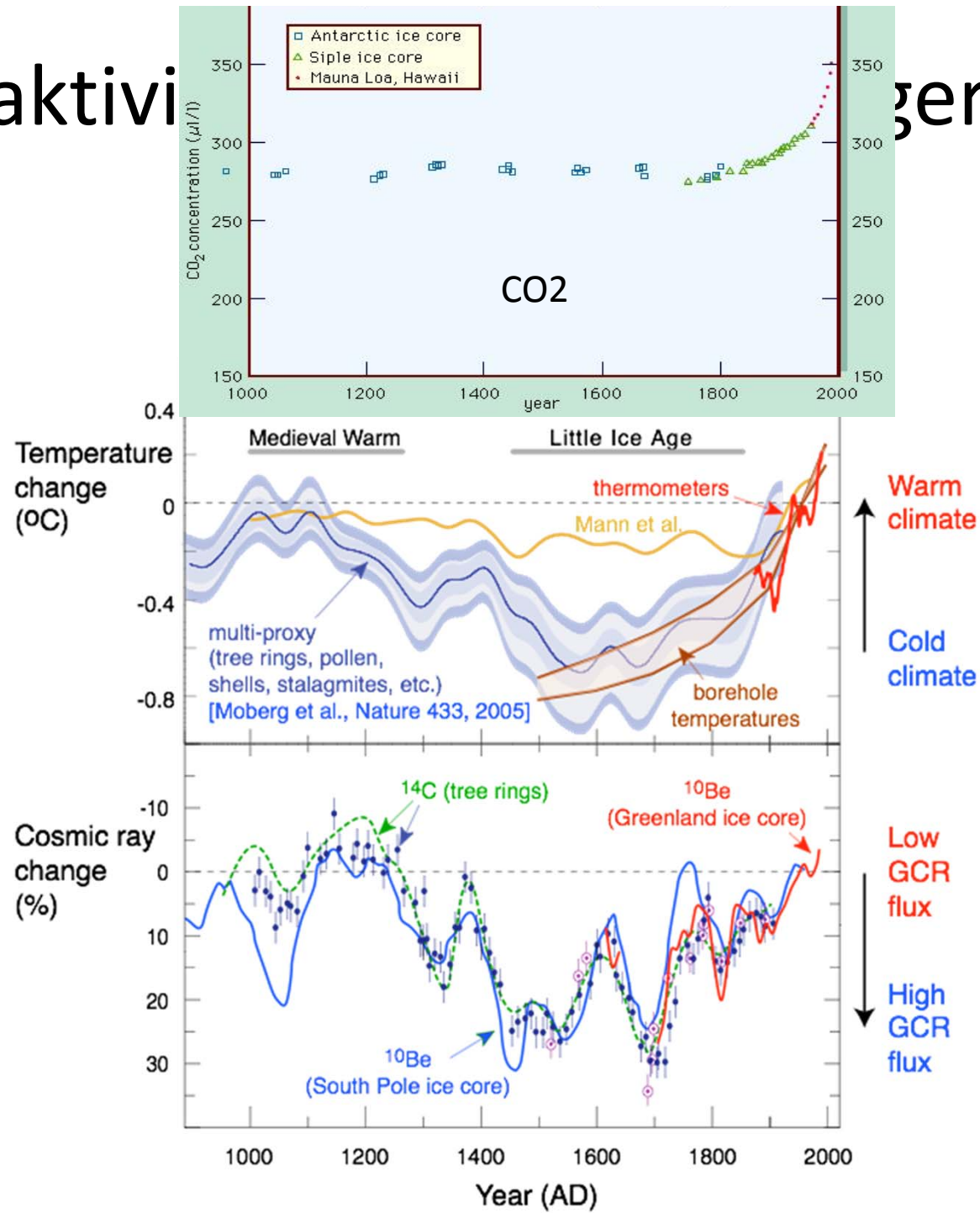
Klimaændringer de sidste 20



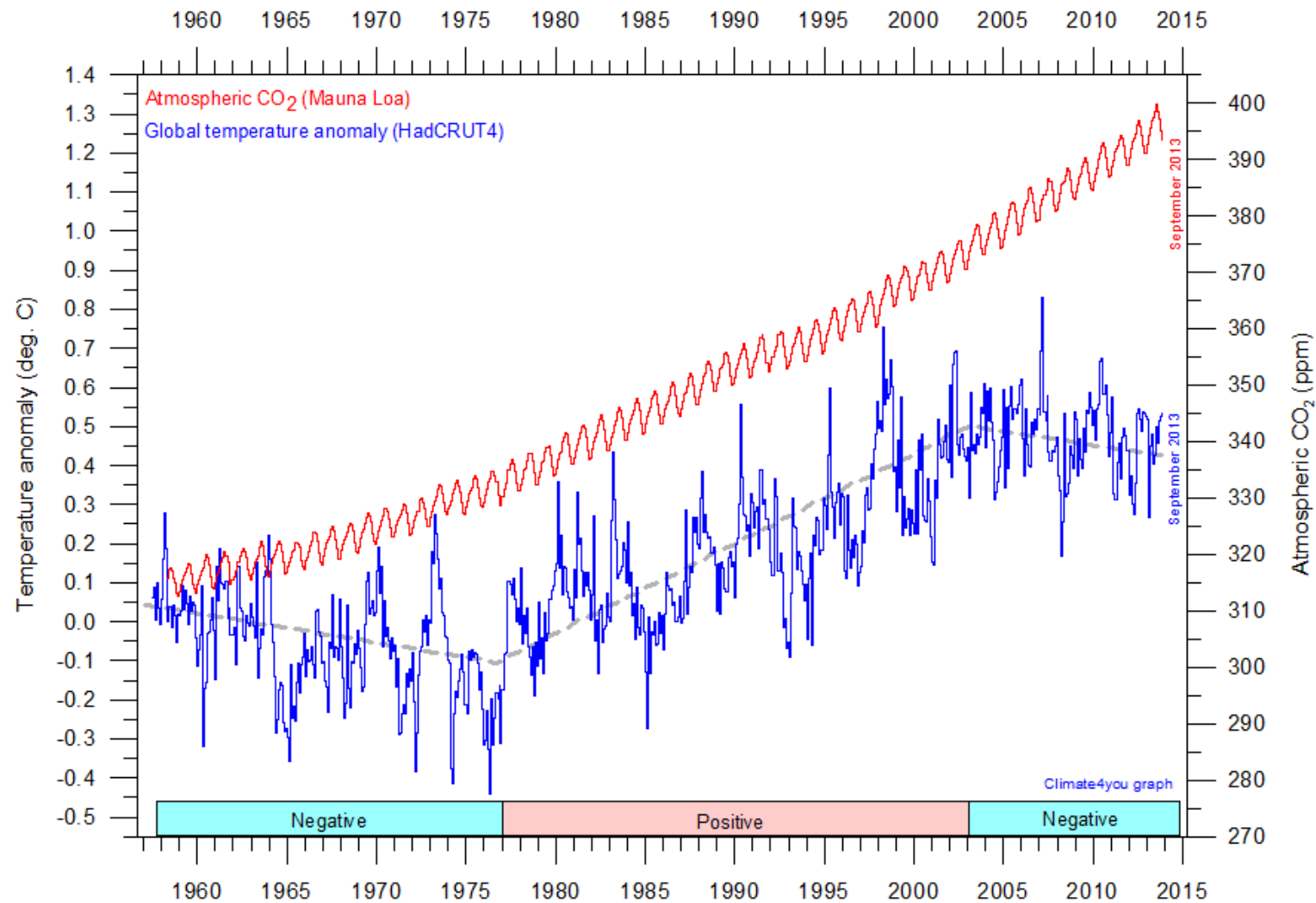
*Ljungqvist, F.C. 2010. A new reconstruction of temperature variability in the extra-tropical Northern Hemisphere during the last two millennia. *Geografiska Annaler: Physical Geography*, Vol. 92 A(3), pp. 339-351, September 2010. DOI: 10.1111/j.1468-0459.2010.00399.x

Solaktivität

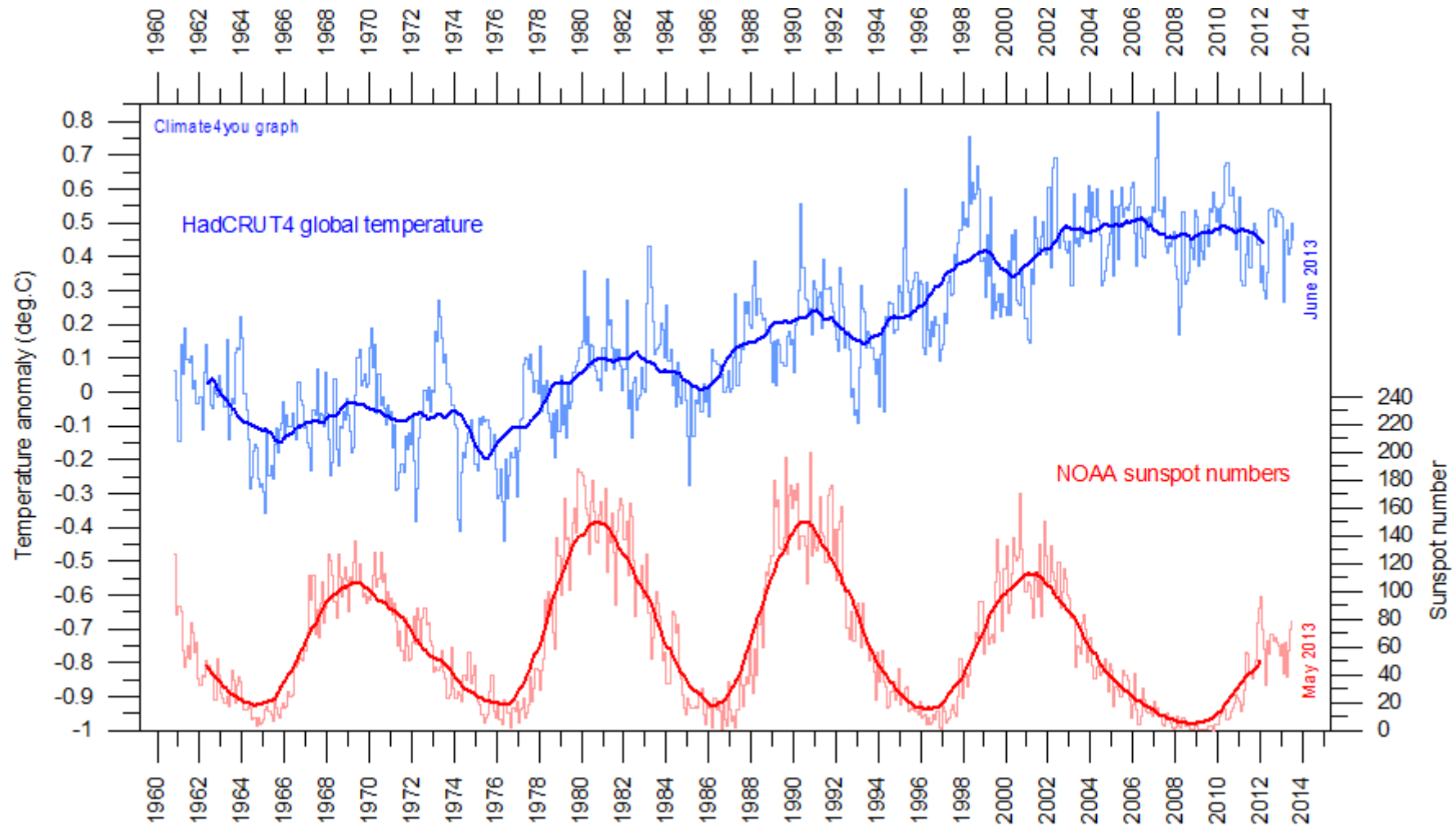
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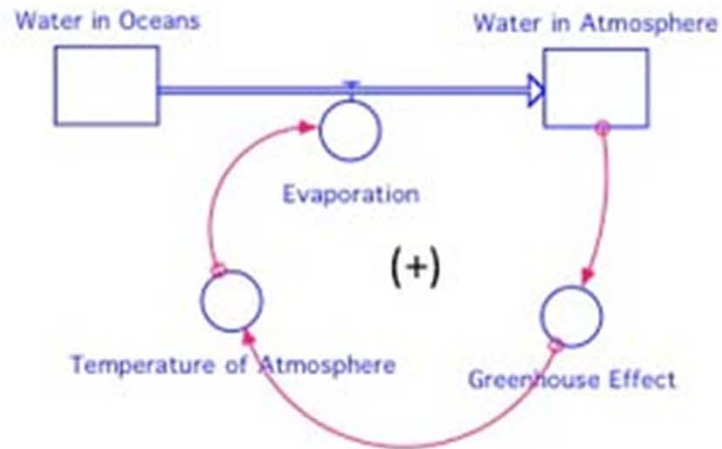
Drivhusgasser og klimaændringer



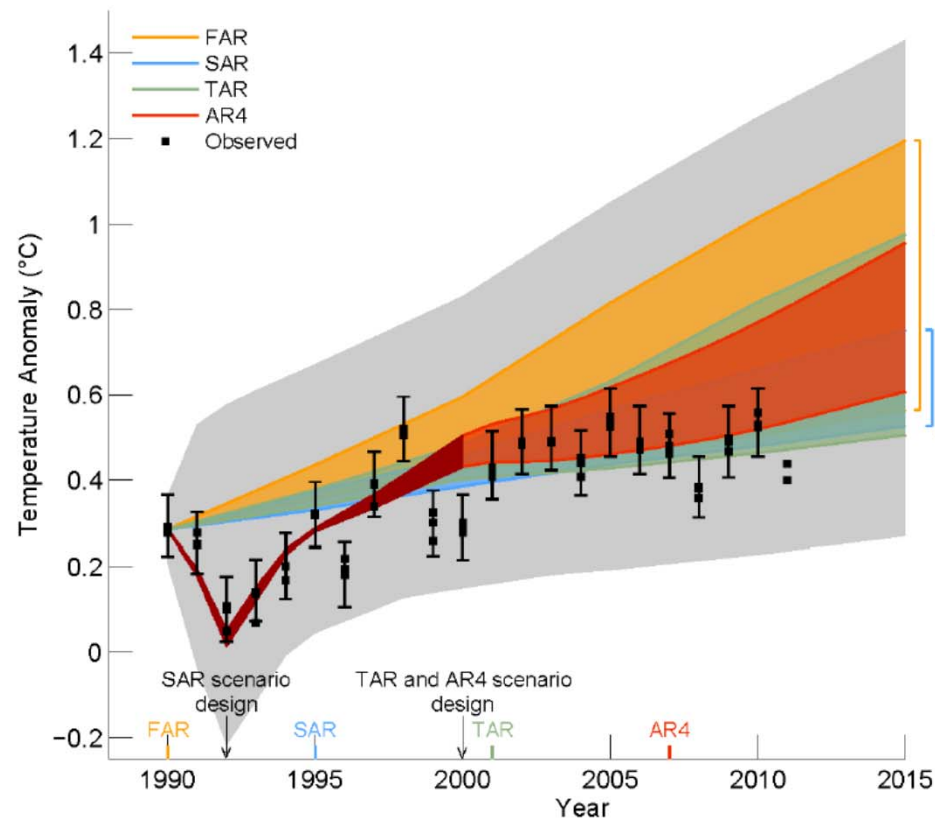
Solaktivitet og klimaændringer



CO₂ og klimaændringer



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nature climate change

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NATURE CLIMATE CHANGE | COMMENTARY



Overestimated global warming over the past 20 years

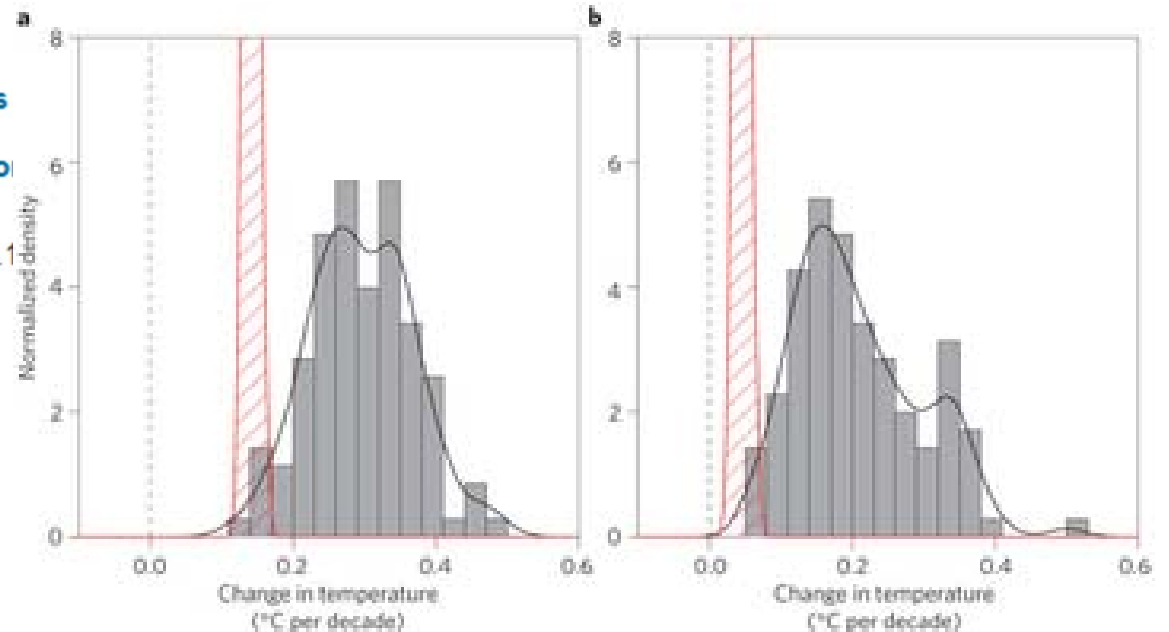
John C. Fyfe, Nathan P. Gillett & Francis W. Zwiers

[Affiliations](#) | [Contributions](#) | [Corresponding author](#)

Nature Climate Change **3**, 767–769 (2013) | doi:10.1038/ncc767

Published online 28 August 2013

a, 1993–2012. b, 1998–2012.



FN's klimapanel – forskning vs. politik

Forskernes konklusion:

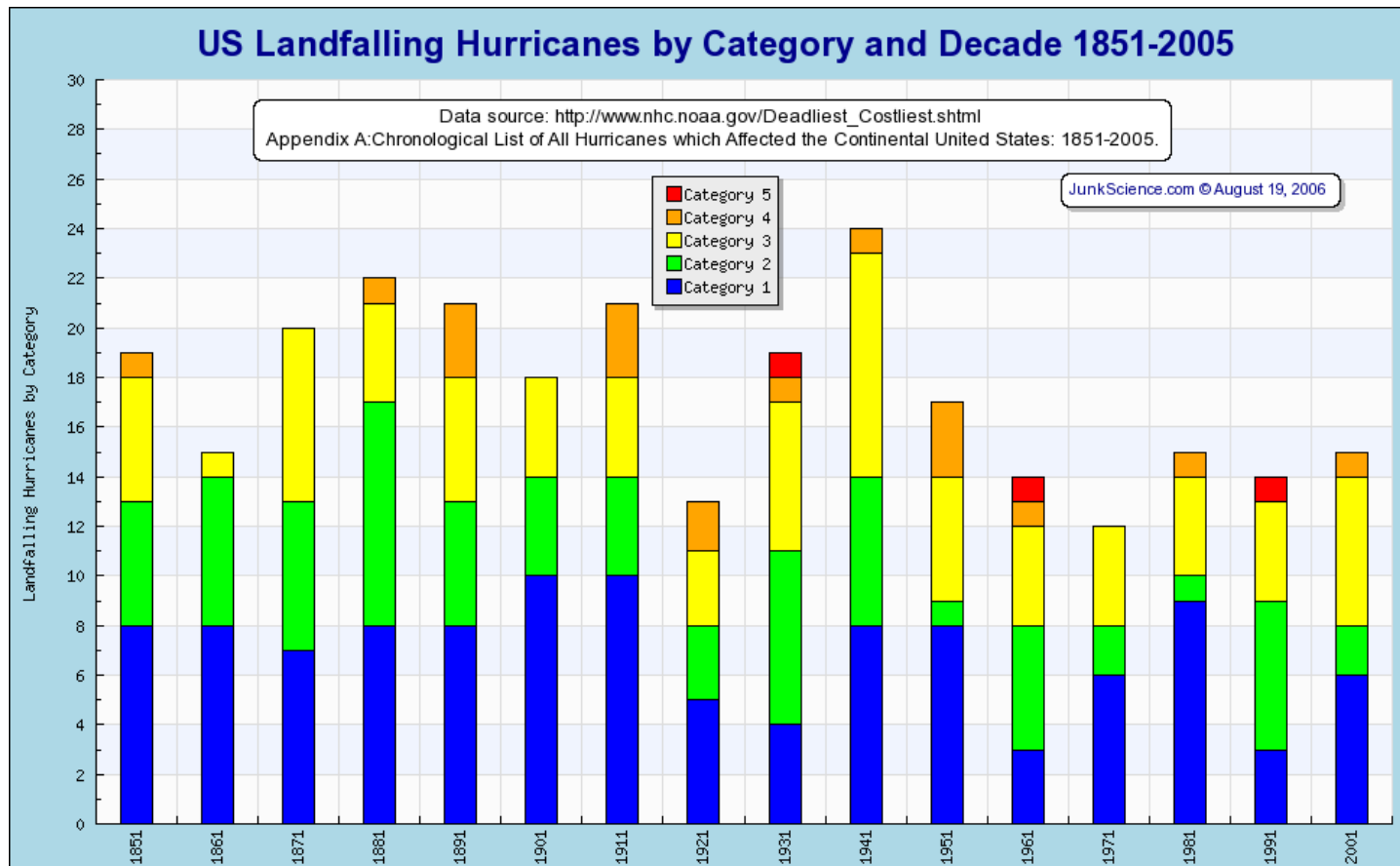
- Models do not generally reproduce the observed reduction in surface warming trend over the last 10–15 years

Hvad politikerne vedtog:

- There are, however, differences between simulated and observed trends over periods as short as 10 to 15 years.

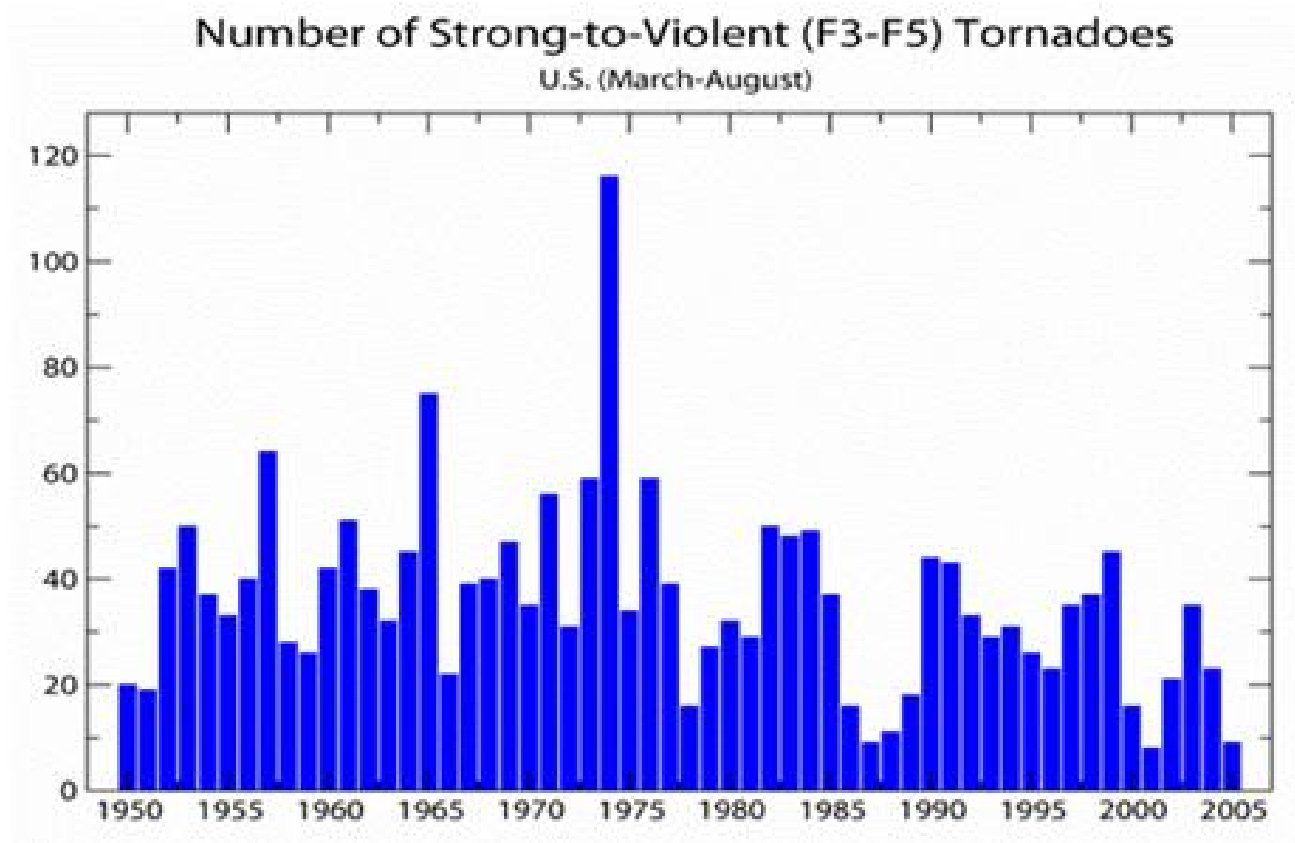
Global opvarmning giver:

- Flere orkaner



Global opvarmning giver:

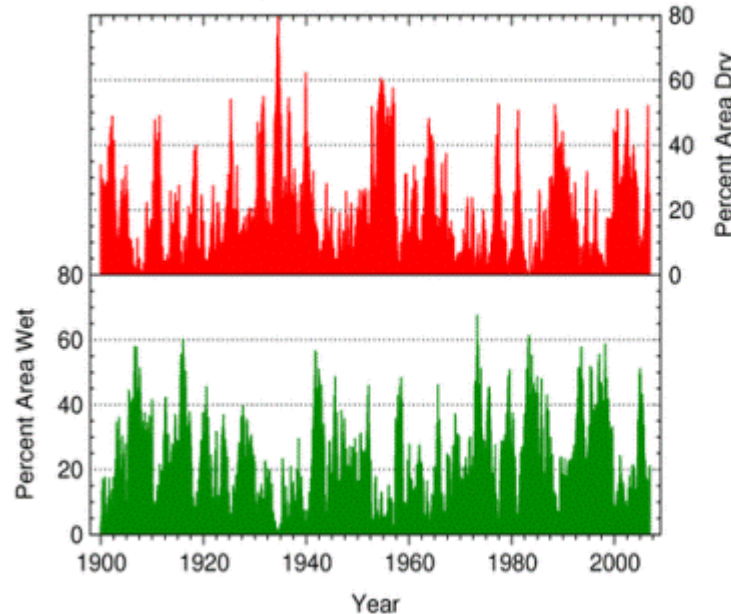
- Flere tornadoer:



Global opvarmning giver:

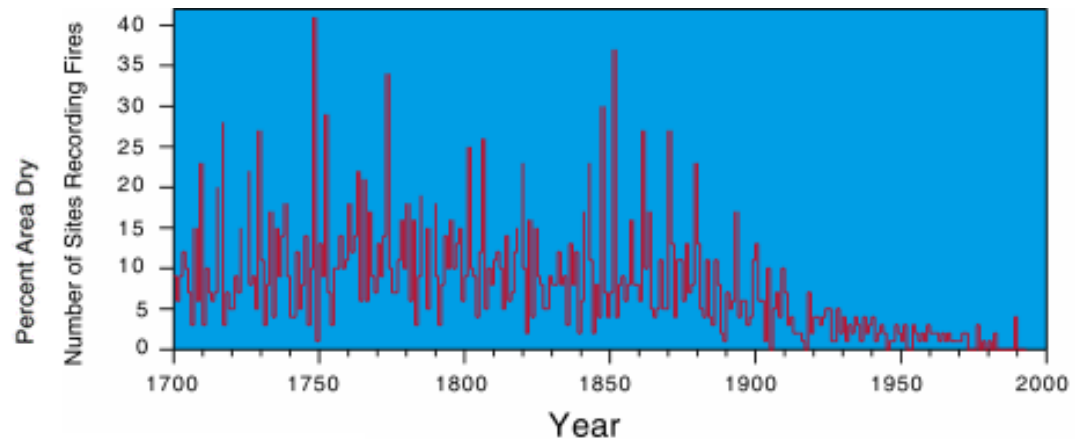
- Flere skovbrande:

U.S. Percentage Area Wet or Dry
January 1900 - December 2006

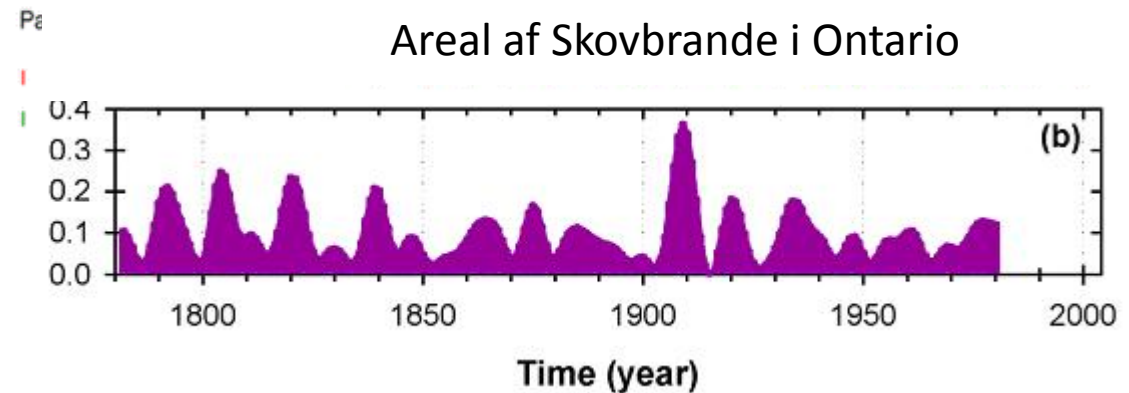


National Climatic Data Center / NESDIS / NOAA

Antal skovbrande i SV USA



Areal af Skovbrande i Ontario



Klimaet bliver stadig varmere

1948 bekræfter Klimaforandringen
paa vor Klode

*Lektor Aage Aagesen om Sommerens store
videnskabelige Undersøgelser paa Grønland*

1948 synes at skulle give Klimatologerne endnu et Fingerpeg om, at Vejret paa vor Klode ændrer sig. Det første halve Aar er næsten gaaet, og Foraarsvejret har bekræftet Indtrykket af, at Temperaturen langsomt stiger Aar for Aar. Klimatologerne paa viser, at Vejret gennem de sidste 200 Aar er blevet stadig varmere, særlig mærkbar har Stigningen været de sidste 20 Aar, og indeværende Aar synes altsaa ikke at skulle danne nogen Undtagelse herfra.

Aar siden dækket af 75 Meter tyk Is. Ogsaa i Aar har Vejrforholdene paa Kebnekaise været abnorme. Allerede i Marts-April var Sneen smeltet saa meget, at Slædeføret var daarligt. Fremtrædende amerikanske Videnskabsmænd skal følge de svenske Maalinger i Sommerens Løb. I den baltiske Bugt forsvandt Havisen en Maaned tidligere end normalt i Aar.

Herhjemme venter man sig store Resultater af to Ekspeditioner, der gaar til Grønland i Sommer, oplyser Lektor Aage Aagesen fra Universitetets geografiske Laboratorium.

**Socialdemokraten
15. juni 1948**

SCIENCE

The Cooling World

There are ominous signs that the earth's weather patterns have begun to change dramatically and that these changes may portend a drastic decline in food production—with serious political implications for just about every nation on earth. The drop in food output could begin quite soon, perhaps only ten years from now. The regions destined to feel its impact are the great wheat-producing lands of Canada and the U.S.S.R. in the north, along with a number of marginally self-sufficient tropical areas—parts of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indochina and Indonesia—where the growing season is dependent upon the rains brought by the monsoon.

The evidence in support of these predictions has now begun to accumulate so massively that meteorologists are hard-

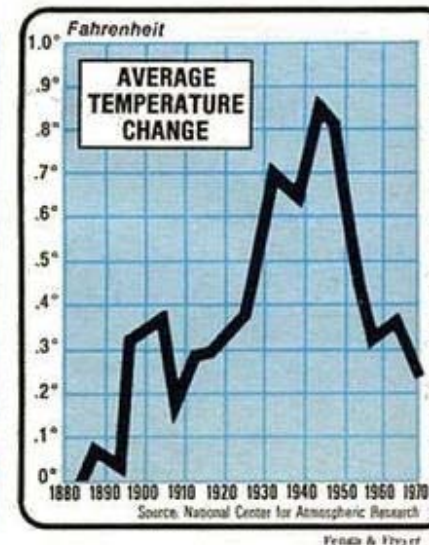
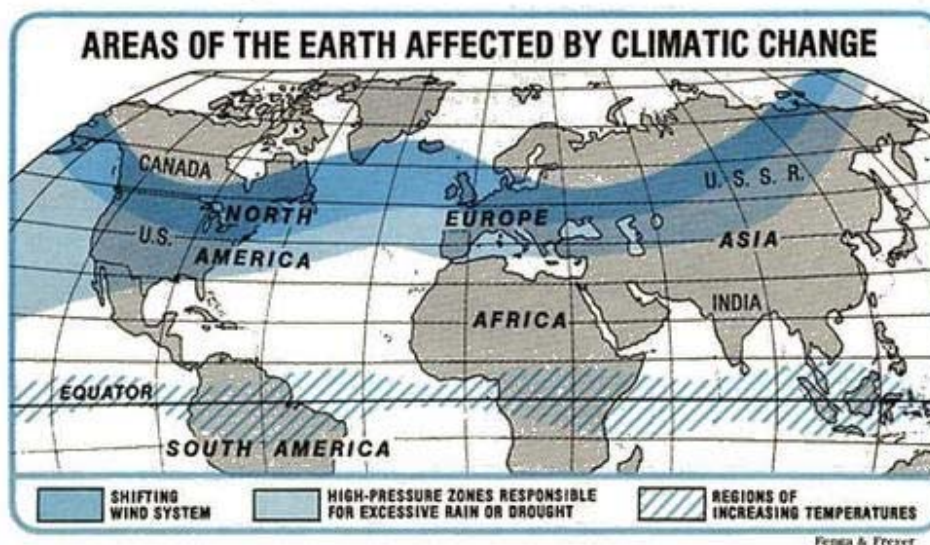
reduce agricultural productivity for the rest of the century. If the climatic change is as profound as some of the pessimists fear, the resulting famines could be catastrophic. "A major climatic change would force economic and social adjustments on a worldwide scale," warns a recent report by the National Academy of Sciences, "because the global patterns of food production and population that have evolved are implicitly dependent on the climate of the present century."

A survey completed last year by Dr. Murray Mitchell of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reveals a drop of half a degree in average ground temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere between 1945 and 1968. According to George Kukla of Columbia University, satellite photos indicated a sudden, large increase in Northern Hemisphere snow cover in the winter of 1971-72. And


ic change is at least as fragmentary as our data," concedes the National Academy of Sciences report. "Not only are the basic scientific questions largely unanswered, but in many cases we do not yet know enough to pose the key questions."

Extremes: Meteorologists think that they can forecast the short-term results of the return to the norm of the last century. They begin by noting the slight drop in over-all temperature that produces large numbers of pressure centers in the upper atmosphere. These break up the smooth flow of westerly winds over temperate areas. The stagnant air produced in this way causes an increase in extremes of local weather such as droughts, floods, extended dry spells, long freezes, delayed monsoons and even local temperature increases—all of which have a direct impact on food supplies.

"The world's food-producing system," warns Dr. James D. McQuigg of NOAA's Center for Climatic and Environmental Assessment, "is much more sensitive to



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Another Ice Age?

Monday, June 24, 1974

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In Africa, drought continues for the sixth consecutive year, adding terribly to the toll of famine victims. During 1972 record rains in parts of the U.S., Pakistan and Japan caused some of the worst flooding in centuries. In Canada's wheat belt, a particularly chilly and rainy spring has delayed planting and may well bring a disappointingly small harvest. Rainy Britain, on the other hand, has suffered from uncharacteristic dry spells the past few springs. A series of unusually cold winters has gripped the American Far West, while New England and northern Europe have...

2000



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News > Environment

Snowfalls are now just a thing of the past

BY CHARLES ONIANS | Monday 20 March 2000



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Britain's winter ends tomorrow with further indications of a striking environmental change: snow is starting to disappear from our lives.

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Sledges, snowmen, snowballs and the excitement of waking to find that the stuff has settled outside are all a rapidly diminishing part of Britain's culture, as warmer winters - which scientists are attributing to global climate change - produce not only fewer white Christmases, but fewer white Januaries and Februaries.

The first two months of 2000 were virtually free of significant snowfall in much of lowland Britain, and December brought only moderate snowfall in the South-east. It is the continuation of a trend that has been

PEOPLE



Sir David Attenborough reveals the most distressing moment in his 60-year career

ARTS + ENTS



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theguardian

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Environment

50m environmental refugees by end of decade, UN warns

- States urged to prepare for victims of climate change
- Natural disasters displace more people than wars

[David Adam](#), environment correspondent
[The Guardian](#), Wednesday 12 October 2005

Rising sea levels, desertification and shrinking freshwater supplies will create up to 50 million environmental refugees by the end of the decade, experts warn today. Janos Bogardi, director of the Institute for Environment and Human Security at the United Nations University in Bonn, said creeping environmental deterioration already displaced up to 10 million people a year, and the situation would get worse.

"There are well-founded fears that the number of people fleeing untenable environmental conditions may grow exponentially as the world experiences the effects of climate change," Dr Bogardi said. "This new category of refugee needs to find a place in international agreements. We need to better anticipate support requirements, similar to those of people fleeing other unviable situations."

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Page last updated at 10:40 GMT, Wednesday, 12 December 2007

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Arctic summers ice-free 'by 2013'

By Jonathan Amos
Science reporter, BBC News, San Francisco

Scientists in the US have presented one of the most dramatic forecasts yet for the disappearance of Arctic sea ice.

Their latest modelling studies indicate northern polar waters could be ice-free in summers within just 5-6 years.

Professor Wieslaw Maslowski told an American Geophysical Union meeting that previous projections had underestimated the processes now driving ice loss.

Summer melting this year reduced the ice cover to 4.13 million sq km, the smallest ever extent in modern times.

MINIMUM ICE EXTENT



VIDEO AND AUDIO NEWS

Professor Wieslaw Maslowski on the forecasts

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GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

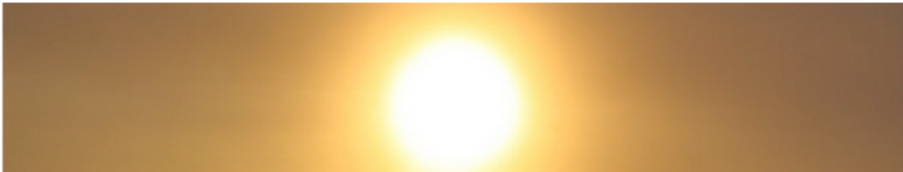
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NEWS

July 25, 2013
By Megan Scudellari

An unrecognizable Arctic



Global warming is driving Earth towards a critical state—especially in the Arctic, where the effects of climate change are expected to be most exaggerated. (Credit: NASA/Kathryn Hansen)

“The changes are dramatic,” said Ron Kwok, a senior research scientist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. “It is indisputable that sea level rise, disappearing sea ice, melting ice sheets and other changes are happening. It's a call to action in

Mountains. “Because we expect changes to happen largest and first in Arctic, the Arctic acts as an early warning system for the entire planet,” Miller said. Within a few decades, the Arctic will be unrecognizable to any explorers who had seen it in centuries past. Scientists are already seeing the signs.

The Arctic ocean is warming up, icebergs are growing scarcer and in some places the seals are finding the water too hot ...

Reports ... all point to a radical change in climate conditions and hitherto unheard-of temperatures in the Arctic zone.

... at many points well known glaciers have entirely disappeared.

Washington Post 1922

